







DAILY ONLINE ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

Date:	23/06/2020	Name:	Shetty Sonali Sanjeeva
Sem & Sec	8th B	USN:	4AL16CS123
Online Test Summary			
Subject	----		
Max. Marks	---	Score	---
Certification Course Summary			
Course	Introduction to cloud		
Certificate Provider	Ibm	Duration	6 hrs
Coding Challenges			
Problem Statement: 1) Python program to find remainder when all array elements are multiplied.			
Status: Solved			
Uploaded the report in Github		YES	
If yes Repository name		SONALI SHETTY	
Uploaded the report in slack		YES	


Certification Course Details:

courses.cognitiveclass.ai/courses



[Course](#) [Discussion](#) [Wiki](#) [Progress](#)

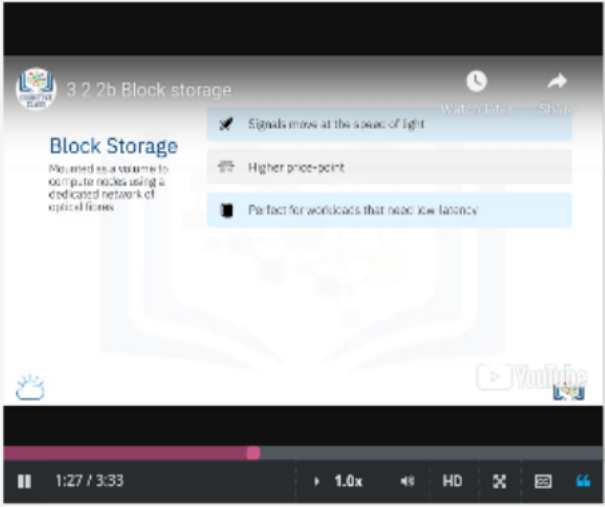
[Module 5 - Cloud Computing](#)
[Storage and Content Delivery](#)
[Course](#) > [Networks](#) > [Video: Block Storage \(3:34\)](#) > [Video: Block Storage \(3:34\)](#)

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Video: Block Storage (3:34)

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Block Storage (3:34)



3.2.2b Block storage

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Block Storage

- Mounted as a volume to compute nodes using a dedicated network of optical fibres
- Signals move at the speed of light
- Higher price-point
- Perfect for workloads that need low latency

1:27 / 3:33

1.0x HD

However, since the traffic is moving faster and with speed consistency, they are perfect for workloads that need low-latency storage to work effectively.

In terms of workloads, it is important to note that unlike File Storage, which can be mounted onto 80 computer nodes or more, Block storage is normally mounted onto only one compute node at a time.

Since these disks run at a consistent high speed, they are perfect for workloads that need consistently fast storage, such as databases and mail servers.

Block storage is not suitable for workloads where there needs to be some level of disk sharing between compute nodes.

For block storage, as it is for file storage, you need to take the IOPS capacity of the

Video

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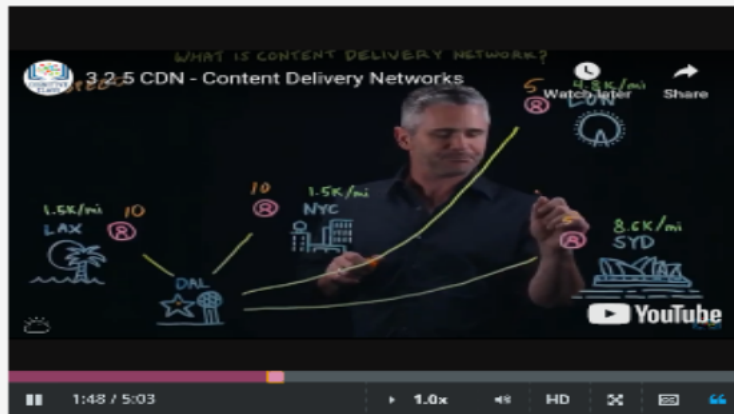
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Video: Content Delivery Networks (5:04)

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Content Delivery Networks (5:04)



Then I have users all around the world. So, in Sydney I might have five. In London I've got five. New York I might have ten. LA I might have ten. I've got 30 users around the world that are accessing my server and my website down in Dallas. Let's kind of follow a set of these users in their journey. Let's look at their users down in Sydney. They make a request to the website. They've got an 8,600 mile hike to Dallas, and then an 8,600 mile hike back. The amount of time that that takes is usually measured and measured in milliseconds, and just that round trip might be about 170 milliseconds. For our users up in London,

Video

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Hands-on Lab: Create an Object Storage Instance and add items

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Lab Overview:

After completing this lab, you will have created an Object Storage Instance, a bucket, and added objects to the bucket.

Lab Objectives:

IBM Cloud offers numerous cloud resources and services. In this hands-on lab, you will use your IBM Cloud Lite account to create an instance of Object Storage, create a bucket to store data, add objects to your bucket, and share objects in your bucket.

You will perform this lab by completing the following tasks:

- I. Create an Object Storage Instance
- II. Create a Bucket to store data
- III. Add objects to your bucket
- IV. Share objects in your bucket

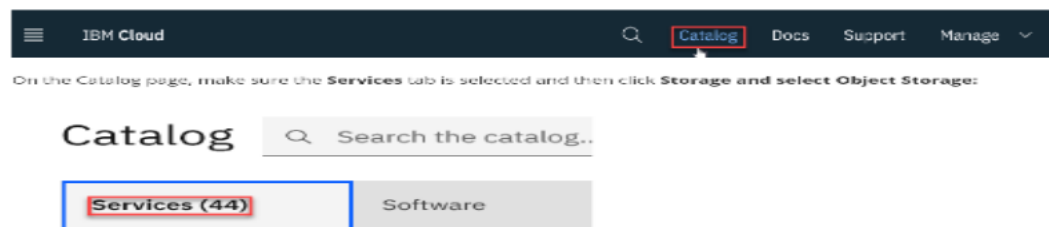
Prerequisites:

Before you begin this lab, you need an IBM Cloud account. You should have already created this free account in a previous hands-on lab titled: **Create a Cloud Account** by going to: https://cocl.us/ibmcloud_cc_cc0101en [or <https://cloud.ibm.com/registration>].

Task I: Create an instance of IBM Cloud Object Storage:

1. Go to: https://cocl.us/objectstorage_cc_cc0101en

Alternatively, you can Log in to your IBM Cloud account that you created in an earlier lab and open the **IBM Cloud Catalog** [<https://cloud.ibm.com/catalog>].



CODE:

Program no:1

Python program to find remainder when all array elements are multiplied.

```
def findremainder(arr, lens, n):  
    mul = 1  
  
    # find the individual  
    # remainder and  
    # multiple with mul.  
    for i in range(lens):  
        mul = (mul * (arr[i] % n)) % n  
  
    return mul % n  
  
# Driven code  
arr = [ 100, 10, 5, 25, 35, 14 ]  
lens = len(arr)  
n = 11  
  
# print the remainder  
# of after multiple  
# all the numbers  
print( findremainder(arr, lens, n))
```